



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro, week ended July 24.*

During the week there were 386 deaths from all causes. Of this number yellow fever caused 1 death, with 3 new cases reported, and at the close of the week there was only 1 case in the Hospital São Sebastião. Plague caused 1 death, with only 1 new case reported during the week, and at the close of the week there were in all 10 cases in the plague hospital at Jurajuba. Variola caused 100 deaths, with 196 new cases reported, and at the end of the week there were 272 cases in Hospital São Sebastião. The epidemic of variola has somewhat decreased, owing doubtless to the great increase in the number of vaccinations and revaccinations, and also to some extent to the increasing warmth of the weather, which prevents the crowding within doors, which is so prevalent here during the winter, and which leads doubtless to much sickness.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, measles, enteric fever, choleraic diseases of children, or leprosy. Whooping cough caused 2 deaths, diphtheria 1, grippe 14, dysentery 1, beriberi 2, malarial fevers 5, and tuberculosis 38.

As regards localities where the deaths occurred, these were as follows: In homes, etc., 223; in civil hospitals, 83; in military hospitals, 7; in Santa Casa de Miserecordia, 63; in asylums, convents, etc., 4; in vessels in port, none; and in localities unknown, 6. As regards age, they were as follows: During the first year of life, 59, from 1 to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10, 17; 10 to 20, 28; 20 to 30, 67; 30 to 40, 51; 40 to 50, 35; 50 to 60, 18; more than 60 years of age, 57. Males, 220; females, 166; residents, 320; foreigners, 63; nationality unknown, 2.

The average daily death rate was 55.14, compared with 54.57 for the preceding week, and with 25 for the corresponding week last year.

During the week the thermometer registered as its highest mark, 28.9° C., and as its lowest, 15.3° C., with an average for the week of 20.59° C. There was no rainfall during the week.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

*Report from Belize, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended August 18, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 12	Beverly .....	43	2	18	0